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図クランク室圧縮2サイクル内燃機関

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1. 発展:の名称

②特

參出

クランク電圧機をマイッとの出来の

2. 特許協求の無匹

何 養護「特許農業の延長(1)」において、日本

母乳乳に原理した宝荷気温度の配入口をクランタケースの地下市別記(物料を水平な知的に乗いた場合、油田に乗る近い部分)に改け、 選挙生乳に美味した財政を選がの収入口を収 単乳ようシラング間におけたまか。

(3) 面配「特界最次の配置(1)」 対 上び「共計的 まの親質的」において、 放血症 延用交換 むよび 数割のを合気量をもびに 数面 悪気用拡充 金を観察する一位度の仮合器をポイスを決っ

1. 最初の世紀な奴戒

平角帯はアランタケース圧装 2 サイタル番目の | 気力式に貫する。

半界的は最近のドリングへの用収得気を行なうことによって、意識の夢気への吹き及りを重力低減ませ、異角率の内上と時気浄化とで同時に施攻することを日のとする。

定点、2 サイトル番目の形状品気のお出は多数 提案されており、その中で最低温度に交叉保険適 等を設けて毎気温度に製気を表針し、これを配理 気を設けて毎気温度に製気を表針し、これを配理 気の気に先立ってレミング内に供給するはあり原 -3-

スなされているが無事にか果をおげるに知っていない。(好とば、次等電 52 - 1712、美麗昭 02 - 1712) 平角明は多くの用所と実験によって伝来想をされている考定の欠点を解析することによって、無成されたもので、本品明によって十分な用状異気があられる。

年発明の登録は、部党記由とび相当提出を包持 型見の便令気を回給する主相気遺跡おとび主体気 乳と収集のみを収録する資料見温路おとび当情気 乳を取し、それぞれの相互激動の使き至とがその 事故を最減はに確応し、水果気孔の用口に免立っ で関係見孔を同じし、関係気の認及数は至極気の 無料理会気息に応じて最適に関係するところにも ス

本分類では空間気道器と関係気動数が分離されているために簡単気道的中の発生効果中の結果を 分はほとんど動揺しうる製成とすることが可能と なつで。

更に延絡質礼が主要気孔に免立つて銀むするもの に穿気孔部口を集のアニードケン中には貿易覚孔 特別859-5424(2)

から忽先のみがシリング内に成入し、シャング内の意思ガスを対定元におし出すと共に有実空気の一部も特別元から発出し、しかる単に主が成元より最終組合的を供給するために最終を含成の次さ 役けを停てことができる。

-:-

近止外(13) は簡易見過熱(11)が食匠の場合のみ空気を吸入し、通気を卸止する作品をする。

上記のように平然別によれば選手失議的(11)は空気取りか(16)および逆止か(13)が終日している決事では貿易は温度(11)内にある気体をクランタ質(10)方向に押し受しながら、ケリンタ(I)に近い方から対対が充填されることとなる。即ち、貿易に通牒(11)と主義気理時間を分離することにより取得気護師(11)健康への整体監察の付減を防ぐことができ、除其用資気中の総算を寄しく体験することが可能となった。そうに得免

定乗の2 アイット領質にないではビストン (のが上 死点の位置において特性元が サランタ (10) に 同口するものが多く見しれるが、上記の場 選ば本 発明の効果をおしくまずることになる。 レ たがつ でピストン因が上死点位数に ちいて、 曹操 矢孔(の はアサンク (10) に同口しないことが平 丹切の 意質な悪な要求の1つである。この場合主 発失孔 (10) はピストン(3)の上死点位置にてクランク数(10) に関ロしても半角羽の効果をおけない。

四(14 主用気源を15 をお見えの何に、前月三派手(14)を伝知孔(12)何に配列し、混合気収り介(15)と四点収り介(16)をオテムーな母の保分気(14)を使用した何点を示している。

また明 2 は無視系統的図を設支孔(12) 留に、 関連気通路(11) を終意孔の単に足対し、迄合気 使り弁(18) と空気吹り弁(16) セリンク等で運 動すら毎底を示している。

また実施的においては仮覚孔(12) はピストン 切によって同的される時間であるが、反気セート 同語方式は上記方式に以取されることなく、例え は単版弁(リーフカ)、メータリテ、タフンタテ 方式など、いずれを適用しても本質等の形象を破 等することはない。

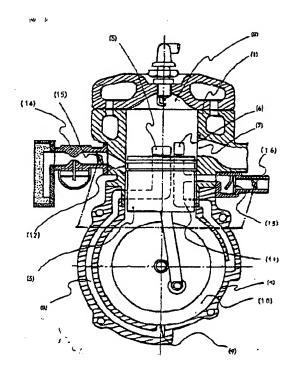
半品のは似上の知く者或し、主意気に知って開始気孔より変気のみによる振気を行ない。しかる 限に主意気孔より混合気をシリングのに導入する ことによつて、女体気料の使用においても混合気 特局的58-5424(a)

の構成れへの吹き抜けを切上することができ、 及用四角金と配合系金を最適状態にほつことによって、 窓間の安配化を計ることが可能となり、 応 効率の関上と乗気浄化を同時に施収することがで なる。

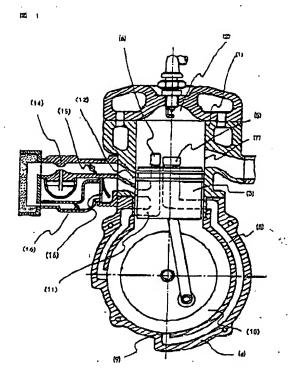
4. 美国の指集な政策

競(82グ回2は平路紙の実施外の延期質型図 である。

思にないて、(1) ー・リング、四一単発型、四)ービストン、似ークランタケース 四一主軸型孔、(4) 一面易型孔、(7) 一声型孔、(4) 一面無型理解入口、(10) ークランク面、(11) 一関無致調解、(12) 一度型孔、(15) 一次上京、(14) 一度分型、(15) 一度合理をラテ、(14) 一変異数タテモボケ。



16@6858-5424(4)



于1700次献。群、触、寒、灵、51250女歌分分20一片字科

染細表示 言誌的事項・抄録文・各種キーワード・FI

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文献自~ 1 件

(English Translation)

Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No.: 58-5424

Publication Date: January 12, 1983

Application No.: 56-103677 Filing Date: July 2, 1981

Invention Title:

Two-cycle Internal Combustion Engine with Compressible Crank Chamber

Specification:

What is claimed is:

l. A stratified air supplying process of a two-cycle internal combustion engine having a cylinder, a piston, and a crank chamber, the cylinder having a side wall formed with an exhaust port, a primary scavenge port, and an auxiliary scavenge port, these three ports opened and closed by a wall of the piston, wherein negative pressure in the crank chamber draws air into an auxiliary scavenging passage contiguous with the auxiliary scavenge port and the drawn air is supplied from the auxiliary scavenge port into the cylinder before opening of the primary scavenge port, the process characterized by:

that the auxiliary scavenge port is positioned not to open to the crank camber even at a bottom dead center of the piston,

wherein the auxiliary scavenging passage has a length not less than twice a stroke of the piston,

wherein a total volume of the auxiliary scavenge port and the auxiliary scavenging passage is designed to be not less than 15 % of a one-stroke volume of the cylinder.

2. The process according to claim 1, wherein the engine has a primary scavenging passage contiguous with the primary scavenge port and having an inlet positioned near a bottom of a crankcase, and the auxiliary scavenging passage has an inlet

positioned in a side of the cylinder relative to the inlet of the primary scavenging passage.

3. The process according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the engine has a mixing passage body to control flow rates of both an air-fuel mixture for primary scavenging and air for auxiliary scavenging.

Detailed Description of the Invention:

The present invention relates to a scavenging process of a two-cycle internal combustion engine having a compressible crank chamber.

An object of the present invention is to provide a process for stratified scavenging of an engine cylinder to enable a maximum decrease of blow-by of fuel to an exhaust port, achieving improvement in thermal efficiency as well as decrease of emissions in an exhaust gas.

Conventionally, a lot of devices for stratified-scavenging of a two-cycle engine have been proposed. Some of the devices have a scavenging passage connected to an air supply passage for drawing air into the scavenging passage. The intake air is supplied into an engine cylinder before provision of an air-fuel mixture (for example, disclosed in Japanese Utility Model Application Laid-open No. 52-1912 or 52-1913. However, this configuration has not been effective yet.

The present invention has been accomplished by solving disadvantages of such conventional devices with a lot of analyses and experiments, allowing sufficient stratified-scavenging.

The present invention is characterized by:

a two-cycle internal combustion engine has a primary scavenging passage and a primary scavenge port for supplying an air-fuel mixture, and the engine also has an auxiliary scavenging passage and an auxiliary scavenge port only for supplying air;

each of the primary and auxiliary scavenging passages has a most appropriate length or volume;

the auxiliary scavenge port opens before opening of the primary scavenge port; and

an air quantity for auxiliary scavenging is controlled appropriately based on a quantity of an air-fuel mixture for primary scavenging.

In the present invention, since the primary scavenging passage is separated from the auxiliary scavenge passage, it is possible that fuel contained in scavenging air of the auxiliary scavenge passage is negligible.

Furthermore, since the auxiliary scavenge port opens before opening of the primary scavenge port, only air from the auxiliary scavenge port flows into the cylinder during blow-down operation immediately after opening of the exhaust port. The air forces a burned gas in the cylinder to move into the exhaust port, and the air partially flows out from the exhaust port. Then, an air-fuel mixture is introduced from the primary scavenge port into the cylinder, preventing blow-by of the air-fuel mixture.

Referring to the accompanied drawings, embodiments of the present invention will be discussed. FIG. 1 shows a two-cycle internal combustion engine. The engine has a piston 3 moving upward and downward in a cylinder 1. The piston 3 opens and closes an air inlet 12, a primary scavenge port 5, an auxiliary scavenge port 6, and an exhaust port 7 respectively. In FIG. 1, the piston 3 is positioned at its bottom dead center. A movement of the piston 3 from the bottom dead center toward its top dead center provides a negative pressure in a crank chamber 10. The negative pressure opens an air throttle valve 16 and a check valve 13 to communicate them with an auxiliary scavenging passage 11, so that air is drawn into the auxiliary scavenging passage 11. The negative pressure in the crank chamber 10 also communicates the air inlet 12 with a mixing passage 14 and a mixture throttle valve 15, so that an air-fuel mixture is drawn into the crank chamber 10 to be held therein.

Next, during a downward movement of the piston 3 from the top dead center, the exhaust port 7 opens firstly in the cylinder

1 to exhaust a burned gas, and then the auxiliary scavenge port 6 opens so that air in the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is pushed in by pressure of the crank chamber 10 for scavenging. With a slight delay, the primary scavenge port 5 opens so that the air-fuel mixture having been captured in the crank chamber 10 flows into the cylinder 1 through a primary scavenging passage 8 to prepare for combustion.

The check valve 13 passes air only when the pressure in the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is negative to prevent an adverse flow.

As described above, according to the present invention, when the air throttle valve 16 and the check valve 13 are open, air is supplied into the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 such that the air forces agas remaining in the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 to return toward the crank chamber 10. That is, the zir fills the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 firstly at one end near the cylinder 1 and gradually proceeds toward the crank chamber. Furthermore, the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is separated from the primary scavenging passage 8, preventing fuel deposition on an inner wall of the auxiliary scavenging passage 11. This considerably decreases fuel contained in scavenging air. Moreover, to hold a sufficient scavenging air, the auxiliary scavenging passage il has a length not less than twice a stroke of the piston 3, and a total volume of the auxiliary scavenge port 6 and the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is designed not less than 15% of a one-stroke volume of the cylinder. Furthermore, the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is designed in conformity with the primary scavenging passage 8, and an air supply rate . is controlled most effectively by the air throttle valve 16 operatively connected to a mixture throttle valve 15. Accordingly, reliable fuel combustion is achieved. In the embod1ment of FIG. 1, a scavenging inlet 9 of the primary scavenging passage is positioned at the bottom of the crank chamber 10 in a crankcase 4. This arrangement is an example applied to a combustion engine with activating atmosphere heat, providing

advantageous effects of both the present invention and the activating atmosphere heat type combustion engine.

Most conventional two-cycle engines have a scavenge port that is open to a crank chamber 10 at a top dead center of a piston 3. This arrangement has a considerable adverse effect on the present invention. Thus, it is important in the present invention that the auxiliary scavenge port 6 is not open to the crank chamber 10 at the top dead center of the piston 3. However, it is not disadvantageous for the present invention that the primary scavenge port 5 is open to the crank chamber 10 at the top dead center of the piston 3.

In the embodiment of FIG. 1, the primary scavenging passage 8 is arranged in a side of the exhaust port 7 while the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is arranged in a side of the air inlet 12. Furthermore, there is provided a mixing passage body 14 integrally having the mixture throttle valve 15 and the air throttle valve 16.

In another embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the primary scavenging passage 8 is arranged in a side of the air inlet 12 while the auxiliary scavenging passage 11 is arranged in a side of the exhaust port 7. Furthermore, the mixture throttle valve 15 and the air throttle valve 16 are operatively connected to each other by a link or the like.

In the embodiments, the air inlet 12 is opened and closed by the piston 3. Opening and closing of the air inlet is not be limited in the above-mentioned construction but may be performed by a leaf valve, a rotary valve, a crank valve, or the like. This modification would not be disadvantageous for the present invention.

According to the above-mentioned configurations of the present invention, only air flowing from the auxiliary scavenge port performs pre-scavenging before primary scavenging. Then, an air-fuel mixture is introduced from the primary scavenge port in to the cylinder, preventing blow-by of the air-fuel mixture to the exhaust port even with the use of liquid fuel. The scavenging

air and the air-fuel mixture are determined to be most appropriate in quantity to ensure reliable fuel combustion, achieving improvement in thermal efficiency as well as decrease of emissions in an exhaust gas.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

FIGS. 1 and 2 each are a vertical sectional view of an embodiment according to the present invention.

Reference Numeral:

- l cylinder
- 2 combustion chamber
- 3 piston
- 4 crankcase
- 5 primary scavenge port
- 6 auxiliary scavenge port
- 7 exhaust port
- 8 primary scavenging passage
- 9 primary scavenging inlet
- 10 crank chamber
- ll auxiliary scavenging passage
- 12 air inlet
- 13 check valve
- 14 mixing passage body
- 15 mixture throttle valve
- 16 air throttle valve

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